

REV. ASHBY JONES TALKS OF COTTON

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT THE SOUTH IF IT GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD (FOR ITS COTTON) AND LOSE ITS OWN SOUL.

Manufacturers' Record.

"Cotton at the cost of character is too large a price to pay" is the closing sentence of a sermon by Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Augusta, Ga., which should be read by every man in the South.

To translate this teaching into terms of our present pressing problem, we must ask, How much, then, is a man of more value than a bale of cotton?

Instantly religion becomes concrete, for cotton is the most forceful influence in forming our economic theories, people.

What a part it has played in our history! It made us a slave-holding people and determined for a century our social customs and standards.

Now, as we approach another harvest, the price of cotton stands like a mighty menace, threatening the intellectual and moral integrity of our people.

I look back to last autumn with shame and humiliation. It is a picture of the South hawking her impotence upon every avenue of commerce, advertising her weakness, and like blind beggars pleading their poverty with the plaint, "Buy a bale, lest we starve."

This year the issue is still more acute and significant. England has declared a "long-distance blockade" of cotton.

The time has come when the facts so clearly stated by Dr. Jones must be studied by the people of the whole South.

It is not only our right, but our duty, at the proper time, and in the proper manner, to take up the question with England of her cotton blockade and to insist upon whatever are our commercial rights?

The cry is going up that the South is being made to suffer for a fight which is none of hers.

SMITH SPEAKS TO MANY IMPORTERS

RECOMMENDS THAT GREAT BRITAIN BE TOLD TO REVOKE THE BLOCKADE ORDER OR LOSE OUR TRADE.

New York, August 11.—After listening to a speech by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, more than 300 New York importers today adopted a petition to President Wilson urging prompt and strenuous action to relieve American importers of conditions caused by Great Britain's refusal to allow German and Austrian products to be shipped from neutral ports to the United States.

Senator Smith declared the British blockade was one of the most flagrant and inexcusable violations of neutral rights in naval history.

"I have determined the only thing to do," said Senator Smith, "is to tell Great Britain to revoke the blockade order, or she can have no neutral trade with us."

Seizures Not Unlawful.

"The excuse that Great Britain seized vessels carrying goods produced in Germany or Austria or of goods intended for Germany or Austria, but consigned to a neutral port, as a retaliatory measure against Germany does not make the seizure lawful."

"There is no justification for the second contention that the British were justified in their action because the United States had violated Great Britain's rights during the Civil War.

Senator Smith declared that during the Russo-Japanese war Great Britain asserted the right of India to ship cotton to Japan.

Civil War Decisions Cited. As a contention that rulings by the United States supreme court on international law did not justify Great Britain in establishing the blockade, Senator Smith discussed the Bermuda and Peterof, or Matamoros, cases, which arose during the Civil War.

A committee representing various importers' associations was appointed to draw up a petition, to be voted on later, asking President Wilson to call a special session of congress to discuss ways and means of relieving these importers.

Chicago Manufacturers Act. Chicago, August 11.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today addressed a letter to Secretary of state Lansing asking that interference with American trade with neutral countries in non-contraband articles be stopped.

The Association commends the policy of President Wilson regarding interference with trade by belligerents. It was declared the communication was the start of a movement that will be joined in by commercial organizations all over the country.

Furriers Ask for Relief. New York, August 11.—The Raw Fur Merchants' Association and the Fur Merchants' Association today approved a petition addressed to President Wilson calling attention to the demoralization in the trade by the British blockade and contraband orders, and asking that steps be taken for relief.

The time has come when the facts so clearly stated by Dr. Jones must be studied by the people of the whole South. The South is in danger of worshipping cotton instead of worshipping the Almighty; we are in danger of sacrificing honor, integrity of character and all that makes for human advancement for the price of a bale of cotton.

Around the neck of the South hangs like a curse a bale of cotton. We have idealized cotton; we have thought in terms of cotton; we have worshipped cotton, until some of us have backbones made of cotton strings and brains of cotton bolls.

Cotton, which, rightly handled, would prove to be one of the greatest blessings that the Almighty ever gave to any country on earth, has many times in the past proven a curse to us.

In line with the statements made by Dr. Jones is an editorial in the Savannah Press, in which, referring to this cotton agitation, it makes against those guilty of it a fearful arraignment expressed in the sentence:

"It places this section in the position of blindness to the moral difference between human blood and the price of cotton."

The Death House

One Who Has Been There Tells of the Last Moments of the Condemned.

Lieutenant Charles Becker, formerly of the New York police force, was electrocuted early Friday morning in the death chamber at Sing Sing prison. Roland B. Molineux was tried for murder, convicted and spent several months in the death house, an occupant of one of the little cells where Becker spent his final hours of life.

There are unwritten laws and canons for all important occurrences in the death chamber. I do not mean the prison rules; but the way "we" have of doing things. For instance, the new arrival, after he has passed through all formalities at the officials' hands, and they are many, is initiated by "us" on the first night passed in our society.

This is an ancient and honorable custom, and like all initiations, a secret. These fixed ceremonies occur all through his long and brutal life in the death chamber. Long, for even a short stay in it makes him old; brutal, because his punishment is death. Is that not enough? And to add thereto years of solitary confinement is to kill him not once, but over and over again.

When at last it is drawing to a close, when the governor has refused to interfere, the officials proceed in this manner: On Saturday the "fortunate one" on stepping from his bath is ordered into a new cell—the one next to the "little door" leading to the execution chamber.

From that moment a certain unwritten etiquette among us is never violated. His own way in everything as far as we can possibly comprehend it, is our law. Does he ask for a song or story, his demand is acquiesced with at once. Will he play checkers? He may choose his opponent, and he will always win.

The comes the last night. Everything must be done very exactly now. Our code prescribes for everything; nothing must be omitted, no custom may be violated.

"Thank you," I reply. "Good-bye. I hope you have luck and get out," is the next part of the ritual.

I must respond, "Thank you. Good-bye and God bless you."

This is repeated with each one separately. He gives everything away, books, pipe, and all. For six months he has just been turning over in his mind just what treasure each of his companions shall receive when the last night comes.

No one speaks to him or to any one else after that. He is reading and re-reading each of those letters for the last time and destroying them. We hear him tearing them up one by one "Swish, swish, swish."

I have often read in the newspapers of the supposed meal partaken of by the departing guest, "furnished from the warden's table." No newspaper reporter seems able to resist a description of the last breakfast, and no two papers ever published the same one.

"It places this section in the position of blindness to the moral difference between human blood and the price of cotton."

This is a charge against these agitators, by one of the leading daily papers of the South, withering in its expression of their inability to measure the moral difference between human blood and the price of cotton.

Why should he? "Our horror," how we are affected by our companion's death, is portrayed. As a matter of fact, we envy him. Anything, everything is better than existence in the death chamber.

During the night, if you have lain awake, and one has been known to be so foolish, you may have felt a very slight vibration, perhaps it is imagination; perhaps it is the dynamo. If you have slept, and do not hear the death-watch draw down the curtains in front of all the cells when the night outside turns gray, you will surely be awakened by the noise of many feet.

It is the priests who have entered. Their ordinary shoes on the flagging of the corridor sound like thunder, thunder moving away. Now it subsides to the murmuring of Latin prayers. As you lie in your cell (the drawn curtains make it resemble a little box) wide awake, you know that the last confession is being made the last sacrament is being administered.

What happens in there, and how it felt three minutes later, I cannot tell you; but I came very near finding out. Will you believe me that this day is a long one? You fellows outside can do much to divert the mind from disagreeable thoughts; we have breakfast, and sit down to wonder which one of us will be next to go.

SENATOR E. D. SMITH SPEAKS TO FARMERS (Continued from page 1.)

wards making secure his hold upon the people of this section. Many pronounced his speech as the strongest and most forceful utterance of its kind they had ever heard.

VOLUNTEER ARMY EASILY POSSIBLE

AMERICA COULD RAISE FORCE OF 1,250,000 MEN—OFFICERS MAIN NEED

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The United States has plenty of material for a volunteer army of 1,250,000 and all that is needed is a plan for utilizing it, Major Gen. Leonard Wood said here today in a statement on the nation's preparedness for war.

Gen. Wood said the country has three sources from which to draw officers from private life. First of these, he asserted, were men who had been in the regular service or militia.

For an army of 1,250,000, Gen. Wood said, the nation would need 40,000 officers. From these, 1,500 should be chosen each year for special grades of the service.

Referring to military service Gen. Wood said: "No one has a right to consider his discharge of duty as a soldier as voluntary. This duty is an obligation binding upon all who mentally and physically are fit, and within certain age limits.

Gen. Wood also took a strong stand against waiting until time of war to organize a volunteer army. He asserted such a plan would be about as effective as waiting until a fire broke out to organize a volunteer fire company.

WILL THE GERMANS TRY TO REACH PETROGRAD?

London, August 11.—Discussing the possibilities of the Germans trying to reach Petrograd, The Evening News correspondent here says:

"The success gained by the Russian fleet at Riga reassured the capital, as no advance against Petrograd is likely unless the Germans obtain command of the Baltic, giving the invaders a line of communication by water, as well as by land."

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent also discusses the chance of a German move at Petrograd. He says it is evident that the invaders are well established in strong forces on a forty-mile bow-shaped front from Lomza to Ostrow, and predicts that an effort will be made to reach Dvinsk.

Military authorities, the correspondent continues, expect the Germans will persist in the offensive, but they express strong doubts whether an advance on Petrograd enters seriously into the German plans.

TEN DAY RATES via Seaboard Air Line Ry.

Table with columns FROM and TO, listing routes to Wilmington and Wrightsville, N. C. with rates for various stations like Abbeville, Anderson, Athens, etc.

Tickets on sale each Thursday up to and including September 2, 1915, bearing final limit to reach original starting point, returning prior to midnight of second Monday following date of sale.

Call on nearest Ticket Agent for Pullman reservations, information, or write. C. S. COMPTON, FRED GEISSLER, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. Ass't Gen'l P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Railway Schedule. Effective July 4, 1915. Table with columns for Leave Abbeville and Arrive Abbeville, and times for A.M. and P.M.

Cleaning, Pressing and Altering WHILE YOU WAIT Six Suits in one Month \$1.00 Four Suits in two Months 1.00 H. H. DuPRE CO.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

Frank E. Harrison and Augustine T. Smythe, as Receivers of Calhoun Falls Company, Plaintiffs, against Patrick Calhoun, Defendant. SUMMONS FOR RELIEF, (Complaint Served.)

To the Defendant above: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to said Complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 30 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

J. Fraser Lyon, Henry Buist, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Abbeville, S. C., August 10, 1915.

Red Devil Lye EATS UP FILTH



FILTH MAKES FLIES, AND OUT-HOUSES ARE FLY FACTORIES Make Your Out-House Sanitary The odors arising from privies are sickening and unbearable, particularly in summer.

RED DEVIL LYE, plentifully sprinkled in privies every two or three days, will eat up the filth deposits, keep such places sanitary, and wipe out the pestiferous fly. The cost is trifling, while the benefits can not be measured in dollars and cents.

Abbeville-Greenwood MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Property Insured, \$2,100,000 January 20th, 1915. WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or the Director of your Town's plan for any information you may desire about our plan of insurance.

J. R. BLAKE, Gen. Agent Abbeville, S. C. J. FRASER LYON, Pres. Abbeville, S. C.

and do so cheaper than any insurance company in existence. Dwellings covered with metal roofs are insured for 25 per cent. cheaper than other property.

Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of insurance known.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE Piedmont & Northern Ry. Co. Effective June 6th, 1915. GREENWOOD, S. C. Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing times for various trains.

Reduced Rates VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South FROM ABBEVILLE, S. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Panama-Pacific International Expedition. February 20-December 4, 1915. B. F. Sweetenburgh, Agent.

SEABOARD SCHEDULE

SEABOARD SCHEDULE Effective May 30, 1915. Table with columns for SOUTH and NORTH, listing train numbers and times for various routes.